

CURRENT EVENTS.

A call for a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Independent Greenback party was issued on the 15th by Hon. Moses W. Field, of Detroit, Chairman, to convene at Springfield, Ill., Tuesday, January 23. The object of the meeting is stated to be the consideration of means required to extend and strengthen the organization of the party and to effect a more active propagation of its principles.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that land-grant railroads are not bound to transport troops and property of the United States free of charge by reason of that fact; that they are only to allow the Government the free use of their tracks in return for grants, and that they are each entitled to compensation for all such transportation they have performed, except the carrying of mails, subject to a fair deduction for use of their several roads. This decision is in the cases of the Lake Superior and Mississippi, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Companies, which have been some time under advisement, and reverses the judgment of the Court of Claims.

Gen. Terry telegraphed from St. Paul, on the 16th, that dispatches received from Col. Miles, via Roseman, state that on the 8th of December three companies of the Fifth Infantry, under Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin, struck Sitting Bull's camp on Red Water and defeated him with the loss of all the property in the camp and 60 mules and ponies. The Indians escaped with little besides what they had on their persons. Additional news from Miles' command, via Tongue River, says that on December 17 five prominent Sioux chiefs approached the post about noon with a flag of truce. When within a few hundred yards of the post, and before their approach was known to a single officer or soldier of the garrison, they were pounced upon and killed by Crow scouts who belong to the post. Col. Miles was indignant beyond measure at the bloody tragedy, both on account of its atrocity and by reason of the possible importance of their mission.

The Illinois Legislature, in joint session, commenced balloting for United States Senator on the 17th. The result of the first joint ballot was: Logan, 98; Palmer, 88; Davis, 8; Anderson, 7; scattering 3. There were no absentees in either house.

A bold attempt to rob the express car on the out-going Chicago train of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, was made on the night of the 17th. Three masked men entered the car at Burlington Crossing, just inside the city limits, overpowered the messenger, and went through the safe, which contained about \$25,000 in valuables. In the hurry of getting off, however, they unintentionally left behind them all the money packages except one containing \$143. Three men, supposed to be the robbers, were arrested on the following day.

Gen. Anderson and Ex-Gov. Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, arrived in Washington on the 18th, and were immediately arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. An officer of the House left the same day for New Orleans, to bring Kenner and Cassanave, the remaining members of the Board, to the bar of the House, where they will be required to purge themselves of contempt.

The efforts of the Turkish Conference to bring about a peaceful solution of the Eastern question have apparently failed and the Council has adjourned sine die. The Porte promptly refused to accept the terms proposed.

The report of the committees of the two Houses of Congress, appointed to devise a plan for counting the Electoral vote, was made on the 18th. The report is signed by Senators Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, Thurman, Bayard, and Ransom, and Representatives Payne, Hanton, Hewitt, Springer, McCrary, Houn, and Willard—all the members of both committees, with the exception of Senator Morton. The full text of the bill agreed upon is published in another column.

Washington dispatches of the 19th state that the plan of the Joint Committee for the determination of the Presidential question continues the prominent theme of conversation. Apart from the gentlemen composing the committee the plan is not enthusiastically received, though a number of members say they will vote for it as a seeming necessity, while others do not appear to have made up their minds on the subject. Some members think the bill ought to be amended, but others say that the amendments would destroy the prospect of its passage and therefore it would be better to vote upon it as it is reported from the committee. It is generally believed that there will be a determined opposition to the bill by a minority in both houses—the Republican opponents in the Senate being led by Messrs. Morton and Sargent, and the Democratic opponents in the House by Speaker Randall and Mr. Wood. Public sentiment in the East seems to be strongly in favor of the measure, while the greatest opposition will come from the Northwest. Advocates from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are to the effect that both parties are divided upon the question.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, having by letter called attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the extensive manufacture of illicit spirits in certain Southern States, and the difficulty in enforcing the revenue laws there, the President has ordered that a sufficient number of troops be detailed, when requested, to assist the revenue officials in performing their duties.

MINOR NOTES.

At Dayton, Ky., a suburb of Covington, on the night of the 15th, Mrs. Minnie Blasen, wife of a carpenter, arose from her bed after the family had retired, took her 10-day old infant, and, proceeding to the stream, threw herself and babe into the stream and both were drowned. It is thought the case was a suicide.

The Louisville, Paducah and Southwestern Railroad, with all its belongings, has been transferred to the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern line, making the latter, perhaps, the largest road in the South.

Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler occupied his seat in the House of Representatives, on the 18th, for the first time this session. He left Washington for his home on the following day.

The funeral services and burial of the unrecognized victims of the Ashabula disaster took place on the 19th.

United States Senator Windom, of Minnesota, has been re-elected.

Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, has been elected United States Senator, both for the long and short term.

Hon. A. K. Garland has been elected United States Senator from Arkansas.

United States Senator Ferry, of Michigan, has been re-elected.

Gen. Julian Querosa, a prominent military officer of the late Lerdo Government, who had retired to his rancho in Nuevo Leon, after the flight of Lerdo from the Capital, was shot at Monterrey, on the 13th, by order of Gen. Torrinia, a partisan of Diaz.

John D. Layman, Lucius Layman, his son, and George Bradbury, a lad of 13, were instantly killed by the explosion of a threshing-machine boiler at Bloomington, Hennepin County, Minn., on the 16th.

Daniel Marcy is the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire.

The United States Senator, of the 18th, was a few days since defrauded out of \$64,000 by a skillfully forged check. Horace E. Brown, a "curbstone" broker, has been arrested for complicity in the affair.

Daniel Price, colored, was hanged at Warrenton, Mo., on the 18th, for the murder of Samuel Taylor. Taylor's wife, who was convicted of being an accessory to the murder of her husband, and who was shown to have been a paramour of the negro's, is now serving out her sentence of 35 years in the Penitentiary.

Ex-Gov. Saunders has been elected United States Senator from Nebraska, having defeated Haddock, the present incumbent, after a spirited contest.

The President has nominated Ellis Spear for Commissioner of Patents.

Hon. James E. Bailey has been elected United States Senator from Tennessee for the short term.

Hon. George F. Hoar has been chosen United States Senator from Massachusetts.

The St. Louis German Protestant Orphan's Home, located a few miles west of that city, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 18th. There were about 200 children in the institution, all but one of whom, a boy named Eugene Lang, were rescued from the burning building.

The business portion of Prescott, Ark., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 19th.

The Cubans claim to have recently gained two important victories over the Spaniards—one at Farralones and the other at Zapata.

The resignation of W. J. Murtagh as member of the District Police Board has been accepted by the President, and Ira G. Kimball appointed in his place.

Alonso Cornell has been appointed Naval Officer for the port of New York.

Mr. Charles Collins, Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore Railroad, committed suicide at his home in Cleveland, on the 19th. Mr. Collins had been connected with the Lake Shore Road for the past 30 years. It is supposed that the terrible disaster at Ashabula so preyed upon his mind that he became partially insane, he being, to a certain extent, held responsible for the safety of all the bridges on the road.

Forty-fourth Congress.

In the Senate, on the 18th, Senator Patterson submitted a resolution recognizing the Chamberlain Government in South Carolina as the lawful Government of the State, and declaring that it should be aided by the United States to the end that the laws may be enforced, etc. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Senator Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House bill authorizing the coinage of a standard silver dollar, and restoring the legal tender character without recommendation, and it was placed on the calendar. In the House, on the 18th, the Senate bill, having extended the time for the Silver Committee to submit its report, the committee did not deem it advisable to pass this bill now. At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Willard, of the House, moved for the adjournment of the House until the 19th, on the subject of the bill. In the House, Mr. Glover, by request, introduced a bill removing the legal disabilities of women. Referred. Mr. Lynde, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report relative to the refusal of Messrs. Wells, Anderson, Cassanave and Kenner, members of the Louisiana Returning Board, to produce before the Committee on Elections in Louisiana certain papers demanded by said committee. The report concludes with a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody and bring before the House the above-named persons. Mr. Frye, member of the Judiciary Committee, said that report was agreed to in committee there was no Republican member of the committee present. For his part he regarded the doctrine contained in it as a monstrous one. He held that the Returning Board having been legally constituted by authority of the Congress of the United States, and having proceeded with its duties under the law of Louisiana, having made its report, and having been so authorized by law, the House was precluded from going behind them. Messrs. Garfield, Kasson, and other Republicans, opposed the resolution which was sustained by Messrs. Luttrell, Cox,

Wood, and other Democrats. The previous question was then seconded, and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

The Senate, on the 17th, passed a number of private bills, after which Mr. Morton took the floor and replied at length to the remarks of Messrs. Johnson and Withers of Virginia, made yesterday, in regard to the occupation of Petersburg by the military on the day of the late election for President. He defended the action of the President and argued that under the law the President had a right to send troops to the polls in any State, for the purpose of keeping the peace. The consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules relating to the rules for the government of the Senate was resumed. After extended discussion upon the amendment proposed by the committee to compel the attendance of absent Senators when necessary to make a quorum, the amendment was agreed to. The committee also reported an amendment declaring that the Vice-President may by his vote determine the question when the Senate is equally divided. After general discussion this amendment was also agreed to. In the House, a resolution was adopted permitting E. W. Barker to go to New Orleans in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms to procure certain telegrams, and to return to Washington within 10 days. A discussion took place upon the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee, relative to the refusal of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board to produce certain papers before the committee. Messrs. Wells, Anderson, Cassanave and Kenner, members of the Louisiana Returning Board, were named as the persons who refused to produce the papers. A vote was taken, and the resolution was carried by a majority of 100 yeas, and 10 nays. A number of private bills were introduced, among them the following: A bill to amend the act relating to the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma; by Mr. Kinder—Extending the time of payment of the public land in cases where the land has been destroyed by grasshoppers; also establishing a fund for the relief of the poor of the State; Speaker presented the resignation of Mr. Spencer, of Louisiana, as a member of the House, he having accepted the nomination of Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

In the Senate, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Edmunds from the special committee appointed to devise means for the removal of the President, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. He said the report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees with one exception, the committee on the part of the House. The bill at the earliest possible date, probably Saturday, but certainly Monday next, and would pass. The committee was of the opinion that the measure was a compromise, and it was a measure of justice in aid of constitutional government. No one was to be benefited by the measure, and any body's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the bill, and Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it. Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table. After the report and bill concerning the Electoral count were read, Mr. Edmunds, of Kansas, moved to amend it, asking that the electoral vote cast by the President be counted instead of that cast by the Electors on the other side. On motion of Mr. Jones the motion was laid on the table.

INVESTIGATING THE ELECTIONS.

Louisiana.

Additional evidence given before the Senate Committee, up to the 17th, was as follows: John H. Diakgrave, of Ouachita, testified as to incendiary articles in the Ouachita Telegraph and Vienna Sentinel in reference to Republican leaders. Randall Oliver, colored, testified to having been severely whipped by Captain Theobald, Jr. Young and others, including three colored men, on the night Henry Flakston was killed, because he had refused to come over on the 10th of November as requested by Theobald. J. C. Moore, colored, of Richland Parish, testified to building and intimidation there; that he and others were afraid to vote the Republican ticket. Geo. Dixon testified to the same effect, and that he had been notified to leave the parish, and did so to save his life. F. H. Toler, attorney, testified that the election was fair and honest, and contradicted the statements of Moore and other witnesses. A number of colored men testified to building and intimidation by white Democrats in West Feliciana, and the killing of Gilbert Carter, colored, President of the Republican club by bulldozers, the names of several of them being given. A number of other colored men testified that they had voted the Democratic ticket willingly; that they belonged to a colored Democratic club numbering 100 members.

The Senate committee concluded its investigations on the 18th. There was considerable additional evidence taken, of the usually contradictory character, concerning the election in Richland, Webster, Morehouse, and West Feliciana.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Ex-Gov. Kellogg continued his testimony before the House Committee on the 18th. He said that O. B. Morgan, who testified regarding conversations between him (witness) and Anderson, had perjured himself—that there was no conversation between him and Anderson, and that Anderson had perjured himself regarding the alleged conversations.

Oregon.

Col. Wm. T. Polton, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, testified on the 18th regarding the \$3,000 Oregon check. He said that it was desired that certain gentlemen in the House of Representatives should be notified of the check, and that the check was given to the House of Representatives. He said that the check was given to the House of Representatives, and that the House of Representatives had received it. He said that the check was given to the House of Representatives, and that the House of Representatives had received it.

Mississippi.

Judge Geo. T. Swann, Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, testified that, personally, he saw no intimidation of voters, and that he saw no intimidation of voters. He said that he saw no intimidation of voters, and that he saw no intimidation of voters. He said that he saw no intimidation of voters, and that he saw no intimidation of voters.

Miscellaneous.

M. A. Clancy, late stenographer of the National Republican Committee, testified on the 18th regarding a number of dispatches forwarded to various parties in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Oregon. On Nov. 10, 1876, a telegram was sent to each of the parties named: Gen. Martin, Tallahassee, Fla.; B. Packard, Tallahassee, Fla.; J. C. Moore, Columbia, S. C.; Senator Mitchell, Portland, Oregon; and Geo. C. Gorham, San Francisco, Cal.

Wm. E. Chandler, a member of the National Republican Committee, was before the investigating committee on the 17th, and was asked by the committee whether he had received any letters or telegrams from any member of the National Committee in which mention was made of money or troops. He replied that he had received no such letters or telegrams. He said that he had received no such letters or telegrams, and that he had received no such letters or